

The North Carolina Standard.

PHILO WHITE,
EDITOR, AND STATE PRINTER.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES.....THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1836.

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THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

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TERMS.
Three dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance; but it will be necessary for those living at a distance, or out of the State, to pay an entire year in advance. A subscriber failing to give notice of his desire to discontinue at the expiration of the period for which he may have paid, will be considered as having subscribed anew, and the paper continued, at the option of the Editor, until ordered to be stopped; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.
Letters to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.
Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Those sending in Advertisements will be good enough to mark the number of lines they wish them inserted.

6,000 Dollars for 4 Dollars!

THE FIRST CLASS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, for 1836 to be drawn on the popular Temulating Figure System, Thursday the 4th of Feb. 1836, at Elizabeth City, N. C.
PRINCIPAL PRIZES.
1 Prize of \$6,000, is \$6,000
1 Prize of 3,000, is 3,000
1 Prize of 2,000, is 2,000
12 Prizes of 1,000, is 12,000
12 Prizes of 500, is 6,000
13 Prizes of 300, is 3,900
15 Prizes of 200, is 3,000
Besides many of \$100, \$50, \$30, \$20, &c. &c.

Amounting in all to \$180,000.
Tickets only \$4, Halves 2, Qrs. 1.
A certificate for a package of 10 whole tickets will cost only \$23. Halves and Quarters in the same proportion. To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at
STEVENSON & POINTE'S Office, RALEIGH, N. C.

La Vallee Female Seminary.
Situating in Halifax County, equidistant 20 miles between the towns of Halifax and Warrenton.
The Subscriber respectfully notifies the public, that the above named institution opens again on the second Monday in January next. Thankful for the (very) liberal patronage hitherto received, he flatters himself, that with all advantages in point of healthy location, ample accommodation of buildings, and instructors of the highest grade, the School will rise still higher in merit and public estimation.

To all acquainted with the very high literary standing of the gentlemen at the head of one of the first Collegiate institutions of our country, of the Lady who is Principal of the Female Seminary in Schenectady, and with the very respectable characters of the Mayor, Judge, City Physician, and Clergymen of that city, nothing more may be added, to show the very (highly) satisfactory qualifications and experience of Mrs. EMMA McELVEY, the lady who is to take charge of the above named institution.
The following branches will be taught in the above Seminary: Reading, writing, spelling, grammar, elementary geography, United States history and arithmetic, ancient and modern history, Woodbridge's Universal Geography, including ancient geography—Willard's history of America, Jamieson's Rhetoric, Hedge's Logic, Natural Philosophy, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Euclid's Elements of Geometry, Day's Algebra, Farrar's Astronomy, Kame's Elements of Criticism, Brown's Philosophy of the Mind, Chemistry and Botany.

The following branches, per session of five months.
: Latin ditto, : 5 00
: French, : 7 00
: Music on the Piano Forte, : 15 00
: Music on the Guitar, : 10 00
: Drawing and painting in water colors, : 5 00
: Oil colors, : 10 00
: Mezzotint work & japanning : 10 00
: Board, (two-thirds in advance) 30 00

Tippos B. Brownlow.

Halifax County, Dec. 16th, 1835.
The Subscribers being acquainted with the reputation sustained by Mrs. McElvey, as an assistant in the Female Seminary under the care of Miss Sheldon, cheerfully bear testimony to her merits. Her talents and experience combined with much personal worth, would render her services as a Teacher, a very valuable acquisition to any community.
Eliphalet Nott, President.
R. Proudfit, Professor of Languages.
Alonso Potter, Prof. of Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy.
B. F. Joslin, Prof. of Natural Philosophy, John A. Yates, Prof. of Oriental Lit.
Thos. C. Reed, Prof. of Pol. Econ.
J. W. Jackson, Prof. of Mathematics.
C. Averitt, Prof. of Chem. and Botany.
Mrs. Emma McElvey has been engaged for several years as an instructress in the institution under my care—and it affords me much pleasure to say, that her character as a teacher, is deservedly high, and that she is well qualified to take charge of a School, and teach in any department she may undertake.
I have perfect confidence in her qualifications, and believe that she is desirous of making herself eminently useful in the institution at La Vallee.

URANIA E. SHELTON, Principal.

Female Seminary, Schenectady.
The Subscribers, acquainted with the reputation of Mrs. McElvey, as an instructress in the Female Literary institution under the superintendence of Miss Sheldon, in the city of Schenectady, and understanding that she is on the eve of her departure for the South, take great pleasure in bearing testimony to her qualifications, as a lady of a finished and accomplished education, and possessing a decision of character, blended with mildness and affability, which has crowned her exertions with flattering success and gained for herself the warm esteem and attachment of her pupils.
A. L. Linn, Mayor of Schenectady.
S. W. Jones, First Judge of Schenectady co.
Jacob Van Vechten, Pastor of the Dutch Church.
P. Alexis Frost, Rect. of St. George's Church.
J. Frumvill Backus, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.
Josiah McGroun, Pastor of first Baptist Church.
J. C. Magginn, City Physician.
Schenectady, Nov. 28, 1835. 3163.

Spring Grove Academy.

I have employed Mr. H. H. H. of Newbern, to take charge of this Academy, for the ensuing year. He comes highly recommended, as qualified to prepare scholars for the University. Board will be six dollars per month, the tuition fees as heretofore; and the School will commence on Monday, the 18th of January next.
JOHN D. HAWKINS.
Dec. 28th, 1835. 461

REMOVAL

Walter J. Ramsay & Co's

JEWELRY STORE.
Is removed from their old stand, to the brick row, two doors south of Turner & Hughes Book Store, where they respectfully invite a call from their customers and the public.
They expect daily their **WINTER SUPPLY**, which, with their present Stock, will be more extensive than ever has been in this market.

They continue to do all repairs to Watches and Clocks, and repair all kinds of Jewelry, at the shortest notice. Also, all kinds of Silver Ware manufactured.
They have just received a splendid **Piano**, which they offer for sale, low for cash, or to punctual customers. Ladies are invited to try them at the store.
Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1835. 52



ARCHER TENCH,

Watch-Maker and Jeweller.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general and the Members of the Legislature, that he has situated himself in the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John Primrose, and has fitted it up expressly for this business. He feels thankful for the liberal encouragement received since his commencement in business, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same, by his constant attention and punctuality. He has just received from the North a fine assortment of **Jewelry and Watches**, consisting of Gold and Silver Patent Levers; plain English and French Watches; Gold Chains, Keys, Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings and Finger-Rings, together with a variety of other Articles too tedious to mention; which he now invites all to call and examine for themselves. He pledges himself to sell as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere.
He will bestow his attention individually to the Repairing of Watches, and would particularly inform the Members of the General Assembly, that all work confided to him shall be strictly attended to, and warranted to perform well.

Jewelry repaired; and Engraving neatly executed.
Raleigh, Nov. 12th 1835. 54

Valuable House in Raleigh.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on Monday of Wake County Court, (being the 10th day of the month) that valuable Brick **STORE**, and **LOT**, in Raleigh, on Fayetteville street, belonging to the estate of the late John C. Steadman, deceased, and now in the occupancy of Thomas M. Oliver. A credit of one, two, and three years, will be given, on bonds well secured, with interest from date. Further particulars made known on the day of sale.
J. J. ROBTEAU, Guardian of the Estate.
Raleigh, 28th Dec. 1835. 1051

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber expecting shortly to remove from Wake County, offers the place at which he now lives for sale. It is about three and a half miles distant East from Raleigh, on the Newbern Road, and has a very comfortable dwelling house, good and commodious out houses, and a fine orchard of well selected fruit trees both Apple and Peach on it.
Wake County, N. C. Dec. 28th, 1835. 3163
D. W. STONE.

To Bridge Builders.

THE undersigned commissioners, appointed at the last term of Warren county court, to let the rebuilding of the Bridge across Fishing Creek, on the Stage road leading from Warrenton to Louisville, will attend on Monday the 1st of February next, at the bridge, at 11 o'clock, where all persons disposed to undertake, are invited to attend. It is proposed to build the bridge with stone abutments and four stone arches twenty feet apart, with timber of the best material, extending from the one to the other; the dimensions of which, will be made known on the day above mentioned.
There is stone in the vicinity, which it is believed can be procured at very little cost.
WM. WATSON, Comrs.
WM. G. JONES, Comrs.
DAN'L TURNER, Comrs.
December, 1835. 3163.

NEW GOODS.

Sidney M. Barbee & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that they have just received and will continue to receive an extensive and well selected assortment of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Groceries, Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, &c.
All of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. For proof of the declaration, they merely request that all those persons who are desirous of purchasing Goods, will call and examine for themselves.
Raleigh, Nov. 19. 55.

Twenty five Dollars Reward.

Removed from the subscriber's plantation in Caswell county, about the 1st of June last, a negro man named Balam, about 22 years of age, black complexion, about five feet seven or eight inches high, well set and active, free spoken, a small part of one of his fore fingers off, either right or left hand, not recollected. The hair on his forehead low. I purchased him of a man by the name of Carr, in Sampson county in this State: I will give the above reward of twenty five dollars for his delivery to me in Yanceyville, or for his confinement in any Jail in this State, so that I get him again.
JOHN C. HARVEY.
Yanceyville, N. C. Dec. 28th, 1835. 6165

NOTICE.

I will sell at the court-house in Burnsville, on the 1st Monday in February next, the following tract of land, (or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1834). One tract containing 120 acres, valued at \$80, not listed, joins the lands of Hiram Ray and others, lying on the waters of Little Crabtree, known by the name of the "Prock place," the property of George Lankford. Given under my hand this 2d Dec. 1835.
THO'S WILSON, Sheriff.
Dec. 1835. 6166

JACKSON CITY.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GLOBE.

TO ANDREW JACKSON,

President of the United States:

Sir: A number of gentlemen of enterprise and capital, looking to the great increase of the commerce of the District of Columbia by the opening of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, have directed their inquiries as to the proper and probable point where this trade will concentrate; and they have been led to the conclusion, that Mason's Tract, at the South abutment of the Potomac bridge, is the place which uncontrollable natural causes obviously designate. They have, therefore, with a view to the erection of a permanent City at this point, formed an association, of which we are made the organs to address you on the subject. Considering your name as the property of the nation, and of posterity, they have appropriated it to the contemplated city, and have called it **JACKSON CITY.**

They are well aware that the enterprise as presented, does not exhibit a grandeur corresponding with the splendor of the name, but they equally know that great results are from small beginnings, and they cannot but feel sanguine that at no distant day **JACKSON CITY** will not be unworthy of its name.

It has appeared to us also as peculiarly proper that the second man of the Union should have his name placed by the side of that of the first; and we trust that, by the efforts of ourselves and successors, aided by the strength of this great country, **JACKSON CITY** will grow in happy union with Washington City.

It might be proper, sir, that we offer you an apology for this use of your name without your consent, but we hope to find our forgiveness in the uniform kindness of your character; and relying upon this, we are emboldened to ask of you a further favor: that you would honor us and give dignity to our enterprise by assisting with us to lay the corner stone of the contemplated city on the day of

With every sentiment of respect and admiration for your private and public services, we have the honor to be your obedient servants.

(Signed) **Daniel Jackson, Jno. Trotter, Wm. L. Hudson, Morgan L. Smith, Sam'l. Cassidy, Henry Wyckoff, Geo. D. Strong.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: I shall cheerfully assist you in laying the corner stone of the City, which you propose to lay on the bank of the Potomac opposite to Washington, at such time as you may designate.
I duly appreciate the honor paid me by the name given to the new city, and trust that its prosperity, as the neighbor and friend, if not a part, of this, which bears the name of the venerated Father of our Country, may equal your expectations.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. Daniel Jackson, and others.

NEW YORK, 23d Dec. 1835.

To Gen. ANDREW JACKSON,

President of the United States.

Sir: With a high sense of the honor conferred by your consenting to assist us in laying the corner stone of Jackson City, we make to you our most respectful acknowledgments, and beg leave to name as an appropriate day for the occasion, **8th of January next**, at such an hour as shall be most convenient to you.

In selecting a day so distinguished in the annals of our country, we confess a desire to shed over the destinies of this embryo city a ray of reflected glory, by identifying its birth with a great national anniversary; that he who brought into existence an era so momentous, should, on its anniversary, give a helping hand in laying the foundation of a city honored by his name, are circumstances peculiarly felicitous, and bring together a crowd of associations which cannot fail to fill with just pride the minds of those who shall inhabit this gifted city.

With sentiments of profound esteem and high consideration, we have the honor to be your very obedient servants,
Daniel Jackson, Jno. Trotter, Morgan L. Smith, Sam'l. Cassidy, Geo. D. Strong, Geo. Hall, Wm. L. Hudson, Wm. Rockwell.

Jan. 2, 1836.

Sir: In answer to the communication which you have presented to me from the gentlemen interested in the new city proposed to be built here, you are authorized to inform them that at 12 o'clock of the day they have designated for laying the corner stone, it will give me pleasure to wait upon them.

I am, very respectfully, your servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Mr. Mason.

Fate of the Murel Gang.—It is stated in a Mississippi paper, that the notorious John, alias Jonathan Tipton a negro stealer, and one of the Murel gang of desperadoes, was shot by a gambler at Little Rock. Tipton's brother was wounded but made his escape. Crenshaw and Hunter, both named in the Murel pamphlet, met their fate in Wilkinson county, Missis. a short time since; one was shot, and the other lynched—and hung. Justice is summary in these parts!

THE U. S. NAVY.

The following gleanings from the annual report of the Hon. MAHLON DICKESON, Secretary of the Navy, we take from the Charleston Courier:

Our Naval force in commission, is not adequate to the protection of our rapidly increasing commerce, especially in those parts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and in the Gulf of Mexico, where our merchant vessels are exposed to the frequent insurrections and revolutions among the Spanish American States—and the Secretary has therefore obtained from the Board of Navy Commissioners, the following estimate of the increased annual cost of adding 2 frigates, 3 sloops and 4 steam vessels, to our force now in commission, to be employed on foreign stations and our own coast; viz: the annual appropriation of 1836 needs not exceed \$434,000. Should this increase of force be sanctioned by Congress, we shall have in commission, in 1836, 1 ship of the line, 6 frigates, 14 sloops, 5 schooners and 1 steam-vessel.

The probable cost of proposed improvements in Navy Yards, including that of the dry dock at New-York, amounting to \$900,000, is estimated at \$2,500,000.

A national foundry is recommended, to cast cannon, as well for the Navy as the Army.

The importance of rearing a body of seamen, by enlisting into the service of our Navy, boys above 13, and under 18 years of age, until they arrive at 21, is impressed on Congress.

The compensation to be given, under the late Pay Bill, to Professors of Mathematics, is such as to command the services of competent persons, and is likely to prove of very great advantage to the young officers of the Navy. In addition to this, however, the Secretary recommends that provision be made for the admission of a class of 100 midshipmen at a time, at the West Point Academy, to pursue such studies as shall be prescribed by the Navy Department, by which means the intellectual standard of the Navy may be raised to an equality with that of the Army. A national observatory is also advised, as connected with naval sciences, and indirectly with the defence of the country.

Under the act concerning Naval Pensions and the Navy Pension Fund, 18 invalid pensions have been granted since the last annual report, making the number on the roll 305, and the annual amount to pay them \$3184. The annual receipts of the Navy Hospital Fund are much greater than the disbursements, and a recommendation is made to vest the surplus in stock, for the benefit of the fund.

Under the act of June 1834, appropriating \$5,000 for making experiments for the safety of the steam engine, many improvements have been submitted to be tested, but were not of such a character as to warrant a large outlay of the public money. An engine of Mr. Benjamin Phillips, of Philadelphia, was tested, at a cost of \$519 75 cts, but the result was unsatisfactory—the balance of the appropriation remains unexpended.

The report of Mr. Hasler, superintendent of the coast survey, on the operations between May and December, shews that much work has been done on the secondary triangulations, on the topographical operations, and by the sounding parties—of the appropriations for this purpose, there remained unexpended, on the 1st December, \$8,823.

The duties of sounding parties are performed by the officers and seamen of the Navy. In September 1834, the schooner *Jersey* was purchased for the Sounding party, under the command of Lieut. Gedney, for \$3,350; her boats, equipments, and other expenses, reached \$1888 60 cents. Her expense for the next year will probably not exceed \$1500. The schooner *Experiment*, employed in the same service, under Lieut. Blake, belongs to the Navy—her expenses, to the 30th September last, amounted to \$2517 73 cts. The expense of both schooners and of the sounding parties, next year, will probably not exceed \$4000.

Of the appropriation heretofore made for the suppression of the slave trade, there remains unexpended a balance of \$13,489 55 cts.

Amos Kendall and the Post Office Department.—Although the hostility of this gentleman to the U. S. Bank and its measures drew down upon him the bitterest animadversions yet we are sure that there is but one opinion at this time, as regards his administration of this department. When he took the situation which he now holds, he found that a large debt had been created, heavy responsibilities incurred, not strictly within the authority of any Post Master General to assume. In many parts of the country great irregularities existed in various offices, besides the most flagrant neglect of duty on the part of many mail contractors. But under the administration of Mr. Kendall, a new aspect has been put upon the condition of this office.

New Orleans Union.

Philadelphia.—This City, heretofore styled the city of "Brotherly love," is now most emphatically entitled to that appellation. She has, through a public meeting, empowered a committee of fifty citizens, to use all means of charity for her afflicted and rival City N. York; among other measures, she has petitioned Congress to give of **JOAN TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS** for the relief of the sufferers; an act worthy of the best days of our Republic.

Lynchburg Democrat.

MR. VAN BUREN.

This distinguished individual recently made a visit to Mr. Madison, Mr. Rives, and the University of Virginia. On his return through Fredericksburg, a public dinner was tendered to him by his political friends in that place and vicinity, which, as will be seen by his answer to the committee of invitation published below, he was compelled to decline.

Fredericksburg, Nov. 16th, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter inviting me, on behalf of my friends on this place, and the adjoining counties, to a public dinner.

Being under the necessity of leaving Fredericksburg this morning, it will not be in my power to avail myself of your kindness; but I am not, on that account, I assure you, the less sensible of the honour conferred upon me by this mark of respect from a portion of my fellow-citizens, long and justly distinguished for their attachment to Republican principles. Among the grounds of your confidence, you could not have selected one more grateful to my feelings than the support you are pleased to attribute to me of the administration of President Jackson. It has been, as you truly say a prosperous one: and our country will, I trust, long rejoice in its results.

To the President it has been a field of honour, but not less so to a large majority of his constituents. The firmness with which they have sustained his administration against an opposition of unprecedented violence, and the constantly accumulating testimonials of popular approbation which reach us through the ballot boxes, are cheering to the sincere friends of Republican institutions—they afford an additional illustration of the great truth, that a public servant, who does his duty fearlessly and places his trust in the people, is in no danger of being deserted by them in the hour of trial.

Allow me, gentlemen, to reciprocate, as I most cordially do, your expressions of personal regard; and believe me,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. Charles Mason, &c.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

From the moment when we first learned that Mr. Kendall had been selected to preside over and control the multifarious and complicated concerns of this department, we cherished the fullest assurance that characteristic diligence, energy and vigilant personal supervision of its affairs, would at once banish whatever temporary embarrassment might have cramped its operations or momentarily checked the extension of its facilities. But great as were our anticipations, they are more than realized. From the annual Post Office Report, to which we alluded in our last, it appears that this important and eminently useful branch of the government was never in a more vigorous and effective condition, or more abundantly capable of affording to all sections of our country the means of a safe, punctual and expeditious intercommunication among its citizens. The whole conduct, notwithstanding its voluminousness, possesses uncommon interest—being alike distinguished for the ability of its composition, the clearness and pertinency of its details, the justness of its reasonings, and the manly independent tone of its sentiments.

N. Hampshire Patriot.

It has been observed in several of our newspapers that on the departure of Mr. Barton from Paris, "the door of communication would be closed between the two nations." The United States have at Paris a regular agent acting as Consul General, Daniel Brent, Esq. who was for a long series of years chief Clerk in our Department of State, and often served as Secretary; and who may be relied upon as a safe channel of communication.

Nat. Gaz.

The Smithsonian Request.—In the House of Representatives, Dec. 21st, the Message from the President of the United States, with the correspondence and documents accompanying the same, in relation to the bequest of James Smithson, of London, "to the United States of America, to found, at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," was referred to the following select committee:

Mr. John Quincy Adams,
Mr. Thomas, of Maryland,
Mr. Garland, of Virginia,
Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island,
Mr. Speight, of North Carolina,
Mr. M. Kennon, of Pennsylvania,
Mr. Garland, of Louisiana,
Mr. Chapin, of New York.

The two most obnoxious orators in the House of Representatives on the Abolition question, are Slade of Vermont, and Granger of N. York—both Whigs—and the latter, the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency in Pennsylvania. On the other hand, the decided friends of Van Buren are the decided opponents of Abolitionism.

France.—In 1830, the national debt of France amounted to over 900 millions of dollars. In the year 1832, the army consisted of 414,000 men. The naval force consisted of 84 ships of the line, 30 frigates and 14 corvettes.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The nomination of Gen. Harrison has posed many of the whigs, and distracted their ranks. Some of the most intelligent of them in Maryland, say that the game's up—and that Harrison's nomination ensures Van Buren's Election. A friend writes to us from Baltimore—"We shall beat the Opposition in Maryland, as sure as the election comes."

In Pennsylvania, it operates as the torch of discord in their ranks. It has arrayed many of the Whigs of Philadelphia, and the Anti-Masons of the West, against Harrison. Mr. Walsh gave an account of "a crowded meeting of the Democratic Anti-Masons of the city of Pittsburg and its vicinity, which was held at Pittsburg on the 24th December, for the purpose of passing sentence on the proceedings of the Convention at Harrisburg. The resolutions are very severe against the nomination of General Harrison, and the manner in which it was brought about."

Harrison was to be nominated, with the hope of pushing him, wresting the election from the People themselves, and throwing it into the House! Can any man believe, that such is not the calculation and the course of the friends of Judge White in the South? Will the People of Virginia acquiesce in the game? Never. Will they consent to transfer the election from themselves to their representatives—and these representatives have only the same vote with the single member from Delaware? Never—never. The name of John Tyler carries no such magic with it, as to induce the Virginians to sacrifice all their interests for his sake. They will not risk another election before the House of Representatives, even if it were to make Phil Barbour himself the President.

In the mean time, the Republican party are united to a man on the Presidential question. They protest against any Election by the House of Representatives, as they have uniformly done. To prevent such an awful alternative, they have consulted each other's wishes—and they present but one candidate, fairly and above board, to the choice of the People. They submit as their candidate a citizen, who has raised himself, by the force of his own merits and talents, from an humble situation, to the highest honors and distinction. Who can doubt Professor Holland's Life of Van Buren, without admitting, that he was from his earliest years, a Little Magician; ardent, enterprising, eminently gifted with the talents which are adapted to a Republican Government? Among the first at the bar—among the strongest writers and the most popular speakers of the times—coping with Dewitt Clinton in politics, and finally passing him in his own State—one of the first Members in the Senate of the United States—a Governor of the largest State in the Union—then Secretary of State, in which capacity he conducted some of the most difficult negotiations, made several valuable commercial treaties, adjusted claims which had long defied the skill of his predecessors—next a Minister to England, from which he was recalled by a factious Senate—and finally rewarded by a generous and indignant people with the office of presiding over the very body which had attempted to disgrace him. This man, blessed with good sense and good temper, which constitute the great secret of his magician's power, a Republican in principle a friend of a strict construction of the Constitution—a devoted State Rights man; and a fast friend of the South on the Abolition question, is the candidate of the great Republican Party! There is no trick about their movements—no division in their ranks—no attempt to baffle the wishes of the People—no effort to wrest the election from their hands, and transfer it to the House of Representatives! Such are his claims—such are their designs.

Richmond Enquirer.

The U. S. Telegraph thinks that if the Whigs in Virginia will take up Mr. Tyler on their ticket, they will secure his election as Vice President. "Running upon the White ticket in the South, and Harrison ticket in the North and West, he will receive more than two-thirds of the Electoral votes!"
Where North? In Pennsylvania? Granger is to be run with Harrison. In Massachusetts? There will be no White ticket at all. In Georgia? They run Barbour with White. What a chaos! and how little like the content necessary to secure 2-3ds of the votes for Mr. Tyler.
Richmond Eng.

The proprietor of a new paper in this county, promises to take a "stand for the Constitution" as expounded by Clay, Calhoun, Webster and McDuffie! Honey and Mustard! how is the poor fellow to contrive to stand at all on such terms? We should like to read an exposition of the constitution as 'twould be given by the individuals above named, in committee of the whole—in order to see how Clay and Webster would dispose of their consolidation notions to accommodate the red hot nullification principles of their unnatural allies.—**Salem New York Ad.**

France.—In 1830, the national debt of France amounted to over 900 millions of dollars. In the year 1832, the army consisted of 414,000 men. The naval force consisted of 84 ships of the line, 30 frigates and 14 corvettes.